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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, November 28, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Retribution.

[From the Baltimore Clipper.]

But few of the leading and most active men of the South, who were instrumental in getting up this rebellion, will be likely to escape in their own persons and families, the direful consequences of their treachery and ingratitude to the Government from which so many of them had received almost illimitable favors and advantages. We are reminded of this fact, from reading a paragraph from a letter dated Warrenton, Va., where is located the residence of ex-Governor Smith, (famous as *Extra* Billy, for the additional charges he made to his bills against old Uncle Sam, as a mail contractor.) The premises of extra Billy were recently visited by some of our troops, and found to contain the remnant of the family, his aged wife and daughter, the latter represented by the letter writer as not much calculated to cause any modern *leader* to swim a river, to visit this fair specimen of a Virginia hero—old Billy himself had been sent away on the approach of our army being an invalid from fever, the results of a wound received in the fight at Antietam—one of his sons was killed in the battles near Richmond, and the other died from diseases incurred from exposure, serving the secession cause—it is probable that all his servants availed of the opportunity to make their escape from his quarters at Warrenton, but few of whom will ever be likely to be gathered into his fold again—so that all the *extras* Billy made off poor old Uncle Samuel, but little will be left to him, and the probabilities are, that no posterity will be left to rise up and call him "blessed."

The original Secretary of War of the rebels, who made the famous speech on the steps of their capitol at Montgomery, Ala., when the news of the capture of Sumter was received, in which he promised the excited multitude that by the 1st of May, the rebel flag would also "be unfurled on the capitol at Washington, and soon in Philadelphia, New York, and even on Faneul Hall in Boston," is now represented to be a houseless wanderer at the South, his family having all been swept from him by disease, and his property by fire. Old Tyler's plantation near Hampton, doubtless shared the fate of most of the others in that vicinity, the drunken Magruder having destroyed the town by fire, in midsummer, on the plea that the Union troops might occupy it, for winter quarters!—he fell into disgrace, and has been sent into exile amongst the wild Indians in Arkansas, but between his ravages and the devastations which follow all large armies, poor old Tyler's property has been pretty thoroughly destroyed, and he himself has gone to give an account to higher than earthly tribunal. Old Wise has lost in death his favorite son; he himself is held in contempt, and in his old Virginia, where he was ever accustomed to make a swell, and to command attention, either by his arrogance, his impudence, or his tergiversations, he is now a mere cypher, despised by all his associates, spurned by those who were formerly lick-spittles, given the cold-shoulder by the cotton oligarchs who are now lording it over the F. F. V's., who have virtually placed him and the thief Floyd on the shelf, as of no further use to them—alas! how art the mighty fallen. Old Mr. Ruffin, too, the cynic, who obtained the *honor* of firing the first shot at the old flag on Sumter's heights, and visited Charleston for the purpose, has seen the palatial residence of his family, on the James River, represented to have cost a million dollars in its erection and adornings, destroyed by McClellan as a military necessity, but a few days before the evacuation of our army from that vicinity, and the poor old man has probably been reduced to beggary. Thompson, the Secretary of

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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the Interior under the imbecile Buchanan, and who with Cobb and Floyd, plotted all the mischief in their power against the Government they had sworn to support; he too, has recently felt, even on his far off plantation in Mississippi, some of the horrors of war which he had done so much to bring upon the country—little did he think during his midnight plottings with the other conspirators, that the hand of retribution would reach *him*, in his far off and beautiful home in the interior of his State, but he has had it shown to him, that the way of transgression is hard, and that there is an over-ruling Power above, whose decree to fallen man is, that whilst he is a God of mercy, he will in no wise clear the guilty.

Thompson's plantation has been recently visited in one of the excursions of the gunboats and military expeditions into Mississippi, and by accident or design, his entire property was destroyed, including all his crops, his slaves embracing the occasion to make their escape. Cobb is said to have gone home from his command in Virginia, wounded, and will probably be unfit for further service. Mason, now in England, has had his estate subject to all the disasters of war, which have been so intensely felt in its vicinity near Winchester, and is probably a beggar upon the cold charities of the world. The catalogue could be multiplied to an indefinite extent, embracing most of the leading men throughout the entire South, such as Slidell, Soule, the Rhetts, and an innumerable host of other worthies of the same character, all of whom in their own persons, their families or their property, will have suffered all the direful calamities of the civil war, which were so truthfully and clearly predicted by the ablest statesman which our country has produced, as certainly to ensue in any attempt to sever this glorious Union.

President Jackson, in his proclamation to South Carolina, during Calhoun's attempt at nullification, warned them of the consequences of listening to those leaders who had assured them that they could *peaceably* put at naught the laws—he told them emphatically that Calhoun and his aids were "deceiving them," that these leaders "could not have been deceived themselves."

"They know (says Jackson) that a forcible opposition could alone prevent the execution of the laws, and they know that such opposition must be repelled. Their object is disunion; but be not deceived; disunion by armed force is TREASON. Are you really ready to incur its guilt? If you are, on the heads of the instigators of the act be the dreadful consequences; on their heads be the dishonor, but on yours may fall the punishment. On your unhappy State will inevitably fall all the evils of the conflict you force upon the Government of your country. It cannot accede to the mad project of disunion, of which you would be the first victims; its first magistrate cannot, if he would, avoid the performance of his duty. The consequence must be fearful for you, distressing to your fellow-citizens here, and to the friends of good government throughout the world. Its enemies have beheld our prosperity with a vexation they could not conceal; it was a standing refutation of their slavish doctrines, and they will point to our discord with the triumph of malignant joy."

Such was the warning voice of the patriot and hero Jackson, of the direful consequences of the attempt to disrupt the Union—how truthfully has the words of his prophecy been fulfilled, let the condition of the South now tell. Compare it with the condition in which it was before the parricidal hands of those ambitious demagogues and heartless traitors had been raised against the heart of their country.—Now, nearly every house is a house of mourning, throughout the length and breadth of their once happy country—the terror which overspreads them, is like that depicted of the Jews in some portions of their eventful history, who, when the curtains of the night fell round and about them, prayed for the return of the day, and when the glorious orb of day was rising in his splendor, they prayed for the darkness of the night, to hide from the terrors with which they were surrounded. Look on the picture of the condition of the South, as depicted by the Proclamation, and what was its condition before this rebellion commenced:

"Contemplate (says Jackson) the condition of that country of which you still form an important part.—Consider its government uniting in one bond of common interest and general protection so many different States—giving to all their inhabitants the proud title of American citizens, protecting the commerce, securing their literature and arts, defending their frontiers, and making their names respected in the remotest parts of the earth. Consider the extent of this territory; its increasing and happy population; its advance in arts, which render life agreeable; and the sciences which elevate the mind!—See education spreading the lights of religion, morality, and general information into every cottage in this wide extent of our Territories and States! Behold it as an asylum where the wretched and oppressed find a refuge and support! Look on the picture of happiness and honor, and say, WE, TOO, ARE CITIZENS OF AMERICA! Carolina is one of these proud States; her arms have defended, her best blood cemented this happy Union! And then add, if you can, without horror and remorse, this happy Union we will dissolve; this picture of peace and prosperity we will deface; this free intercourse we will interrupt; these fertile fields we will deluge with blood; the protection of that glorious flag we renounce; the very name of Americans we discard. And for what, mistaken men; for what do you throw away these inestimable blessings? For what would you exchange your share in the advantages and honor of the Union? For the dream of separate independence—a dream interrupted by bloody conflicts with your neighbors, and a vile dependence on a foreign power. If your leaders could succeed in establishing a separation, what would be your situation? Are you united at home; are you free from the apprehension of civil discord, with all its fearful consequences? Do our neighbor republics, every day suffering some new insurrection—do they excite your envy? But the dictates of a high duty obliges me solemnly to announce that you cannot succeed.—The laws of the United States must be executed. I have no discretionary power on the subject—my duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution."

[From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.]

THE CAVALRY.

In troublesome times, when the life of the nation is at stake, it becomes all persons to unite heart and hand, to act together for the public safety.

I entered my protest one year ago against the reduction of the cavalry from seventy-fifty thousand, by disbanding regiments nearly ready for the field, at the very time when the cavalry was too small, out of all proportion, to the infantry. The experiment was fatally executed, which left the loyal States a prey to the raids of rebel cavalry, without the probability of failure, or the possibility of punishment. Fortunately, the Government have returned from the error of their ways, and resolved to strengthen the cavalry, and prosecute the war with all the means that God and nature have put into their hands to crush out this rebellion.

The State of Michigan is now raising her Ninth cavalry regiment. Under the first call she was permitted to raise two regiments—one only was accepted—the other was disbanded when nearly ready for service. The increase of this arm of the public service is an omen of success. The cavalry is an ancient arm of the military service. It has been handed down to us from former generations—so increased in numbers and efficiency, that it has become indispensable to the success of modern armies. The general who has the best appointed cavalry, all other things being equal, will assuredly triumph. The example of other nations in marshalling hosts, and the practice and position of our enemy becomes to us a military necessity.—The favorite division of Napoleon's army was five of infantry to one of cavalry.

The great army of Hannibal that crossed the Alps to invade Italy, was one-fifth cavalry. He slew 40,000, the flower of the Roman army at the battle of Cannæ. The great Carthaginian had been master of cavalry from his youth up. The superiority of his Numidian Barb over the Roman charger, enabled him to keep possession of the beautiful plains of Italy for nearly a quarter of a century, and to riot upon the spoils of victory. He destroyed 400 towns and cities, and slew 300,000 of the Roman legions.

Cæsar commanded a powerful army, supported by the choicest cavalry.—He was all over a horseman, and selected his horses from the surrounding nations, because they were superior to the Roman steed. He conquered three hundred independent states or nationalities, and eight hundred cities, with an estimated loss of three millions killed in battle. The siege of Jerusalem by Titus, cost one million of lives.

Alexander the Great always charged at the head of his cavalry. He met Darius at the battle of Issus, where the fortunes of war favored the great conqueror. The Persian King commanded four hundred thousand infantry and one hundred thousand cavalry. The feeble Persians were unable to stand the mounted chargers of the Macedonian Phalanx. The Persian monarch was defeated with a loss of sixty thousand infantry and ten thousand cavalry, with forty thousand prisoners. Darius, undaunted at this disaster, assembled a larger army to meet Alexander at Arbela, where, in his defeat, was extinguished the Persian Empire.

Cyrus, after subduing Asia, conquering Cræsus, and taking Babylon, invaded Scythia with an army of six hundred thousand infanty and one hundred and twenty thousand cavalry, with two thousand chariots armed with scythes.

Ninus, the King of Assyria, had an army of one million seven hundred thousand foot and two hundred thousand cavalry, and sixteen thousand armed chariots.

Xerxes, when stopped by the daring Spartans at Thermopylæ, had an army of two millions five hundred thousand soldiers, with as many more camp followers. The Persian General, astonished at the boldness of the Spartans, ordered them to be brought to him alive. This proved a formidable undertaking, for the proud Greek had sworn upon the altar of his country to defend the heritage of his fathers, or perish, fighting upon his knees, in the attempt. One, and one only, lived to grace the triumph of the conqueror.—The determined valor of a people, fighting to the last, and solemnly pledged never to survive the subversion of their Government, carried terror to the hearts of the effeminate Persians, and caused the future defeat and final overthrow of that great army It has been estimated that the ambition of some of the most illustrious examples of ancient heroes, cost the human family six millions of lives.

The armies of modern times have seldom equalled one million of men.—The Army of Napoleon that invaded Russia, numbered four hundred and fifty thousand soldiers. The force of the remaining European Powers employed in modern times, would hardly exceed in the aggregate, the great army of the United States. Spain has never excelled one hundred and fifty thousand, Great Britain three hundred and ten thousand, Russia five hundred thousand, Prussia three hundred and fifty thousand, Turkey four hundred and fifty thousand, Austria five hundred thousand. The United States have raised in two years about one million two hundred thousand, exclusive of the rebel forces, which may be estimated from seven to eight hundred thousand, which, taken in the aggregate or concrete, far exceeds the force of any European nation. Our army has been composed of one-twelfth cavalry—a proportion far less than the quota used by other Powers in either ancient or modern armies.

We may congratulate the army that this noble servant of man—the horse—is about to be brought to their relief. The call has come from high places.—The Government has fell back upon this time-honored warrior to rescue the army from defeat, and the nation from dishonor. It is a noble mission. The charger goes forth to arrest the arm of the patriot, and give efficiency to every division of the army, that it may save freedom in its last gasp. Loyalty to a free Government is the birthright of heroes. This Government was formed by our fathers, and ordained to posterity. Those who come after us have an indefeasible right to the inheritance. We are bound by all that is sacred in religion or humanity to transmit it, unimpaired, to posterity. Patriotism invokes to the rescue—it appeals to the martyrs to its cause—it urges us in the names of the living and the dead, to stand by the Constitution. We owe it to ourselves, we owe it to our country and to posterity, to make the last sacrifice to maintain the Union, even amidst the smoke of the reverberating cannon, and the clash of the charging cavalry.

Fifty thousand cavalry for one of the largest armies ever raised in modern times. What a farce! It snuffs defeat in the breeze. But, thanks to the lessons of dear-bought experience, the error will soon be corrected.—Where have our defeats been accomplished, except by the enemy's cavalry; "whenever the enemy wanted to advance, their cavalry opened the way for them. Whenever they wanted to escape, they did escape; because we had no cavalry to follow them. It was cavalry that completed our route at Bull Run. It was the want of cavalry that prevented our destroying the defeated confederates at Shiloh.—It was cavalry that first upset McClellan in the Peninsula, and Pope on the Rappahannock. It was the enemy's cavalry that first put Pennsylvania in a tremor, and finally succeeded in effecting an invasion of the State."

It is humiliating to admit that a band of mounted desperadoes should be able to make forced marches of 60 or 70 miles per day, and surprise the loyal soldier and plunder the loyal citizen without the possibility of being intercepted or cut off, for the want of cavalry. Such has been the fortunes of war. They have reconnoitred with their cavalry and attacked our defenceless positions without the risk of defeat. They have intercepted our supplies with their guerilla raids and cut off our communications. They have joined together, unauthorized by the custom of belligerents, into mercenary bands of marauders to violate the rules of war and the usages of civilized nations. Let the fleet horse in winged armor fly to the assistance of the soldier to vindicate the majesty of the law. Let him stalk forth in battle array to break the ranks of the invader and crush him to the wall in ignominious defeat. Though he may fall where heroes bleed, another and another will close in till victory shall perch from the standard of loyalty borne in triumph by the bold cavalier upon the swift heels of the gallant charger. The soldier who achieves a triumph mounted upon the proud champion of the saddle, is more fortunate than he who acquires it by forced marches on foot, over wasted frames or dead men's bones. It is as unjust to peril the health and strength of the soldier, as it is inhuman to wantonly sacrifice his life. In peace the horse has ever been used to save human labor; in war let him be used to save human life. We must waive all objections to the expense of this arm of the service in a contest for national existence. Wealth is of no consideration in a crisis big with the fate of the nation. He who falters in this hour of peril seals by volition the fate of this Union—the last hope of freedom throughout the world.

Statesmen may marshal their hosts and warriors predict, but time alone can develope the consequence of their measures. Military genius does not exist in theory alone; it is founded upon superior practical abilities; it rests upon deduction. Practical results alone can confirm the wisdom of the military design. The genius to devise and the bravery to execute is the genuine stamp of the military chieftain. Victory is the touchstone of success; affected gallantry or bogus heroism should never supplant genuine bravery, the insignia of the soldier.—The civilian must cling to the pillars of the Constitution and the soldier must cling to the wheels of the cannon; though it speak its iron language in tones of thunder he must stand in the wake to save the people from despotism and the State from being swallowed up in the great conflagration.

JUNIUS.

Coal Tar Destructive to Vermin.

Since the discovery of the antiseptic properties of coal-tar, numerous experiments have been made with this substance, in order to ascertain whether it possesses any deleterious qualities in relation to the insect world, or to those lower quadrupeds which are considered as pests by the farmer and housekeeper. Some of these trials have led to satisfactory results. The *Journal de la Societe d'Horticulture* informs us that an agriculturist, M. Thenard, having lately caused certain frames to be coated with coal-tar, was surprised to find the cabbages growing near the place where the frames were standing, quite free from the unwelcome visits of the *Hallica*, or flee-beetle, so destructive to cruciferous plants. The observation was not lost upon him; he immediately caused 1,500 kilogrammes of saw-dust to be mixed up with two kilogrammes of coal tar, and then to be strewed over several acres sown with rape-seed. The consequence was, that no flea-beetles ever infested the plant from the moment of their appearance to the time they were got in. He has been repeating this process for the last five years, and always with the same success, while his neighbors' fields suffer more than ever from the invasion of the obnoxious insect.—Instead of saw dust, sand or even earth may be advantageously used, but care must be taken not to use coal tar in an excessive quantity; for since its virtue resides in the strong empyreumatic odor it emits, a very small dose will be sufficient; whereas a large quantity would kill the plants themselves. The efficacy of coal tar driving away moles has also been tested with success. If wooden spikes coated with the substance be thrusted into the ground at moderate intervals, the moles there may be in the field are sure to decamp. A piece of ground may be protected from them by encircling it with a rope previously dipped in coal-tar. It is highly probable that rats and mice may be driven away by similar processes. We have had personal experience of the efficacy of strong resinous smells in removing insects; for several years ago we succeeded in ridding a garden of vast colonies of ants, which had literally taken possession of it, by pouring spirit of turpentine upon the ant-hills. In 24 hours not an ant was to be seen.

How it Happens.

Some of our exchanges have revived the following old but good story:

A number of old politicians, all of whom were seeking office under the government, were seated at a tavern porch talking, when a topor named John D., a person who is very loquacious when corned, but exactly the opposite when sober, said if the company had no objection, he would tell them a story. They told him to 'fire away,' whereupon he spoke as follows:

A certain King—I don't recollect his name—had a philosopher upon whose judgment he always depended. Now, it so happened that one day the king took it into his head to go hunting; and after summoning his nobles and making the necessary preparations, he summoned the philosopher and asked him if it would rain. The philosopher told him it would not and he and his nobles departed.

While journeying along, they met a countryman on a jackass. He advised them to return, for, said he, 'it will certainly rain.' They smiled contemptuously upon him and passed on. Before they had gone many miles however, they had reason to regret not having taken the rustic's advice, as a heavy shower coming up, they were drenched to the skin.

When they had returned to the palace the King reprimanded the philosopher severely.

'I met a countryman,' said he, 'and he knows a great deal more than you, for he told me it would rain, whereas *you told me it would not.*'

The King then gave him his walking papers, and sent for the countryman, who made his appearance.

'Tell me,' said the King, 'how you knew it would rain?'

'I didn't know,' said the rustic, 'my Jackass told me.'

'And how, pray, did he tell you?' asked the King.

'By pricking up his ears, your majesty,' returned the rustic.

The King sent the countryman away, and procuring the jackass of him, he placed him the jackass, in the office the philosopher had filled.

'And here,' observed John, looking very wise, 'is where the King made a great mistake.'

'How so?' inquired his auditors eagerly.

'Why, ever since that time,' said John, with a grin, 'every jackass wants an office!'

He that is proud eats up himself.

The Picket's Ruse.

Private Joel Smapes, of a hard-working, tough-sinewed regiment of Vermont volunteers, was a good shot and a smart soldier. He found great satisfaction in picket duty, and hardly came in after a day's exercise in that branch of military without having a report to make to his superior officer of some new work discovered, some conversation overheard, some little chance circumstance perceived, that might be of use in gaining an advantage over the enemy.

Joel was a long, lank, yellow-haired fellow, not very soldierly in speech or bearing, but of infinitely more service than many a one of our snug, dapper, well-looking city soldiers. He was frightfully sunburned, and his face, coarse-featured and demure, suggested good humor and endurance, more than courage and discipline. But there was a twinkle about his small, grey eyes, which enlivened them despite their scanty and characterless white lashes, and impressed the closer sort of observer with a wholesome respect for his courage and intelligence. His nasal voice and drawl, his round shoulders and flat build, could not shake this respect so long as one kept those clear, cool, far-seeing eyes in sight; and Joel's comrades prophesied that he had only to behave himself, and keep on his own way, to gain a pair of epaulettes one fine day.

He often declared that manual labor on the earthworks was distasteful to him; and his officers, knowing his value at picket duty, evinced enough consideration for him to keep him at that service.

The position that he liked best was on the slope of a hill, opposite a similar slope, occupied by a sentinel of the Confederates. This last was quite a high bit of ground, whence one might see a great deal that was going on about the batteries further down. Joel believed that the sentinel there stationed learned more than was well for our side. He accordingly harrassed and annoyed every one that showed his head on the hill-side opposite, and left several adventurous fellows stretched on the turf, one after another, as a reward for their temerity.

It was nearly a quarter of a mile off, but, as I have said, the long Vermonter was a good shot, and it became really dangerous for the enemy's pickets to show themselves at all near the dangerous hill-side. They soon learned their lesson, and very soon acted upon it.

Joel, sauntering down his path one fine afternoon, heard a sharp report, and felt the wind of a rifle ball that came wonderfully near his head.—Turning quickly, he saw the smoke floating up from a little pile of fresh earth on the hill opposite. The enemy had dug a pit wherein the sentinel could sit at ease, and expose his head and arms only when he fired. Private Smapes hastened with praiseworthy prudence to get out of sight, among some cedars, and watched some time before quite fixing the location of the foeman again. Finally discovering the fresh earth once more, and imagining that he saw a hat just above it, he took a shot in the direction.—Up pegged a tall sentinel, bare-headed, and returned the fire instantly.—He had only been trying the old trick of putting his hat on a ramrod.

"This'll never dew," soliloquized Joel. "That cuss has got tew good a berth over yonder. I'll just have ter rouse him out." The other sentinel's death-warrant was in some sort signed from that moment. The crafty Vermonter's brain was at work on the problem of dislodging his man thenceforth.

So long as Joel kept quiet, so did his antagonist; but it was presumable that he could see the batteries in process of construction, without exposing himself, for the earth taken from the pit was carefully piled upon the side toward Joel.

From a thicket at the foot of the two hills however, a shot could be got lengthways of the trench, and behind this trifling breastwork. To gain the thicket, then, without being too visible on the barren slope, was Joel's idea.

The next day, private Smapes took with him a long piece of stout twine and a revolver, when he went out on picket duty. It was not yet daylight, but the gray and indistinct light of dawn had begun to pale in the east.

The sentinel, as soon as the guard passed along, hastened to drive a smooth stake in the ground, and to rest his musket over a fork in a cedar tree in front of the stake, the muzzle of the weapon pointing in the direction of the pit on the further slope.

He then cocked the piece and fastened one end of his cord to the trigger, began stealthily crawling down the hill on his hands and knees, playing out the line as he went.

It was a hazardous experiment, for the thicket, when he gained it, was very sparse and so near to the point that the Confederate sentry, had he suspected Joel's presence there, could have hardly failed to hit him.

Lying down, however, the Vermonter awaited sunrise, and as the shadows faded away in the mist of morning, he saw the light gleam upon a bayonet peering from the trench on the hillside.

"Now for to make him show his pictur!" said Joel to himself.

He pulled the string carefully at first, till it was drawn tight, and then a slight extra tug fired the musket from among the cedars above.

He had not calculated wrongly.—As soon as the rifleman in the pit heard this matinal salutation from the enemy over opposite, as he supposed, he raised himself up to return fire, and brought his head and shoulders plainly into sight

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The next instant he went heels over head into the trench again, with a bullet from the unerring Colt straight through the side of his head.

"The darned fool!" said private Smapes, "didn't he know a fellow might shoot off a gun without having hold of it?"

The Confederate pickets decided thereafter that this position was too exposed to be profitably occupied.

General Steedman Challenged by a Woman.—General James B. Steedman, of the Northwestern Ohio Vols., is brave in battle and up to adventures in secesh dom. A letter from "Camp Near the Tennessee Line," to the Commercial, relates the following:

Riding along to-day, I caught up with General Steedman, who, in his province as commander of this brigade, had called at a dwelling on the road-side to see about sick soldiers left in the houses. The General knocked at the door, and a voice within yelled out, "Come in." Obeying the injunction, he opened the door and inquired how many men were there, and also if they had the requisite attention shown them. After a few minutes' talk with the soldiers, General S. entered into conversation with Mr. Reynolds, the owner of the property, who, among other things, asked the General when he thought the war would end—to which the General replied,

"Not until the rebels lay down their arms," or the secessionists get perfectly tired of having their country thoroughly devastated."

This reply brought in a third party. Old Mrs. Reynolds—a regular spit-fire—a she secessionist of the most rabid, rantankerous species—a tiger cat in petticoats. This she specimen of the "Spirit of the South," of the demon of desolation, had bottled up her venom during the conversation of her son, but could hold in no longer; her *wrath* of wrath "busted," the cork flew out, and the way she came at the General was a caution to the wayfarers over this road at any rate.

"Oh yes! and that's all you nasty Yankees come here for, is to destroy our property, invade our sile, desecrate our homes. This 'ere whole war is nothing but a Yankee speculation, gotten up by the North, so that they can steal niggers, and drive us from our homes."

"Well madam, it is not my province to quarrel with a woman; I shall not talk to you. You get excited, and don't know what you're talking about."

"Oh! but I'll talk to you as much as I please; you're all a sneaking set of thieves; you can just take yourself out of my house, you dirty pup.—You're drunk."

The General very placidly listened to the old termagant, and merely remarked it was too cold to go out of the house just then, he guessed he'd warm himself first.

"Get out quick," said she, opening the door, "I'll let you know I'm a Harney; yes, I'm a grand daughter of Gen. Harney of revolutionary fame."

"Well, I have before told you, I don't want to quarrel with a woman, but if you have any of the male Harneys about the house who will give me the tenth part of the insolence I have listened to from the lips of one old enough to know better, I will soon show him of what metal I am made."

"Jeems, give me your six shooter," fairly shrieked the old woman, "I'll soon show him. *I'll fight you at ten paces, sir.*"

The General laughed at her last remark, seeing which, she became perfectly furious, her sons and daughters begging her to desist from such talk, but the more they cried don't, the less she "*don'ted.*"

The family by this time had been made aware that it was a real General at whom this insolence of tongue was being hurled, and the tribulation of the son was great.

The General, after thoroughly warming himself, quietly walked out with his staff, the son followed to the door, making all sorts of apologies for his mother—that she had been sick; was peevish, and at times out of her head. I suggested to him that I did'nt think she would *be so apt to go out of her head if John Morgan had come along*, instead of a Union man. Lucky for that house and its inmates that the 9th Ohio, or any of General Steedman's command, were not apprized of their proceedings. The General, in the kindness of his heart, and for the sake of the soldiers quartered there, placed a guard around her house to prevent her being troubled in the least, while the regiments were passing.

It is a question anxiously asked by some if California is safe from the designs of the secessionists? Out of a population of 125,100 able-bodied men, 40,000 are estimated to be secessionists. The plan to obtain possession of the government property last year having been defeated, the secessionists are now establishing a colony in Sonora, from which they can effect a surprise of California. Danger is supposed to exist from the belief that France earnestly desires to acquire a foot-hold in the Pacific ocean, and, if possible, somewhere on the coast of America, where the precious metals are found in abundance. Of the five regiments of infantry, and one and a half of cavalry raised in California, but a very few of them are in striking distance of San-Francisco and the other thickly populated portions of California; they are mainly distributed over the entire frontier of the State from Humboldt to Tucson.

Fear makes devils of cherubims.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 3, 1862.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses of Congress met on Monday last. The session will last until the 4th of March, when the term of the present Congress will expire. The President's Message was read on Monday, and we furnish it in an extra to our patrons. It will be read with great interest.

The President's Message.

It favors African colonization. The opinion among the blacks regarding the project it says is gradually improving.

Our foreign relations remain undisturbed.

The President knows of no mode which promises such certain results as the organization of banking associations under a general act of Congress well guarded in its provisions.

The President encloses his emancipation proclamation of September, and says there is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide.

He recommends the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution, proposing that every State in which slavery exists, shall abolish the same therein before the 1st of January 1900—the owners to be compensated by the United States. All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom by the chances of the war, at any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free; but all owners of such who have not been disloyal shall be compensated for them. Congress may appropriate money for the colonization of free colored persons, with their own consent, at any place or places without the United States.

The President treats these measures at some length, maintaining that without slavery the rebellion could never have existed, and without slavery it could not continue.

Who are Traitors to Democracy?

Caldwell, Owen & Co. have undertaken to read out of the Democratic party all who would not support honest Dave for Sheriff at the late election. Hundreds of votes were given for Dave then that he could not get to-day. *Then* the voters would not believe that Dave had taken money out of their pockets while he was Prothonotary, he was not entitled to.—Hundreds who had not an opportunity to examine the record books, thought our exposure of his overcharges was only "electioneering stuff," with no truth in it. But time has given honest men an opportunity to examine the records for themselves, and if the election was to take place to-day, honest Dave would not get five hundred votes in the county.—And because Col. Graff. Miller, and many other good Democrats, who knew our exposure of Dave Caldwell's dishonesty *was true*, and refused to vote for him, the *Monitor* clique have determined, as in their opinion the most effectual way of getting rid of troublesome customers to them, to denounce all such refractory Democrats as traitors to the Democratic party. If all Democrats who will not subscribe to Caldwell, Owen & Co's. Democracy are to be denied a voice in the party, in its organization and nominations, it is plain to be seen that Democratic victories in this county will be few and far between. And the same may be said of the party of the State, if a class of politicians such as are attempting to rule the party in this county, are permitted to control State organizations and nominations.

Traitors to Democracy are the men who can be influenced by the low huckstering politicians now at the head of the party organization in this county. Already they have usurped power belonging to the party, and with impudence such only as is in character with the whole political life of the men, they refuse the party the right to protest against this usurpation. Slavery is not Democracy, and the Democrat in this county who will submit to the rule of the *Monitor* faction, is not worthy to be called a Democrat. He is a slave to the *will* of corrupt political leaders, and a traitor to Democracy.

☞ D. P. Gwin has returned from the city with another stock of new goods.

H. ROMAN is continually receiving new Clothing. He has a very heavy stock on hand.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

Our readers have already been made aware of the fact that the Democratic County Committee of this county has committed one of the most daring acts of usurpation ever attempted by any number of men—the Rebel leaders of the South only excepted.—Contrary to all usage, the County Committee met in this place on the 12th of last month, and instead of issuing a call for a Convention at January Court to *elect* two delegates to a State Convention which may not be held until next summer, took the responsibility of *appointing* said Delegates. We have said that Delegates to a State Convention to put in nomination a Democratic candidate for Governor has never before been *appointed* by a County Committee, and the *Monitor* and its clique of miserable office-seekers, will not dare to dispute our assertion. We have looked over the names of the gentlemen on the Committee, and we cannot but believe they were most shamefully deceived by men in this town who would sell them and their party to gain a political advantage over more consistent and more worthy Democrats.

We ask the question again—Why appoint the Delegates so long before the meeting of the Convention? The State Convention is not yet called and it may not meet until the middle of next summer—if so, next April would be the proper time to *elect* Delegates.—But suppose the Convention should be called to assemble in March, the usual time, then January Court would be the proper time, and every election district in the county could find it convenient to send delegates to a County Convention to *elect* State Delegates.—But Delegates must be appointed before the meeting of the Legislature—and why? Simply because the *Monitor* clique have an axe to grind at the time of the organization of the House, and two men who are not very conscientious as to what means they resort to, to carry a point, must be *appointed* the Delegates, men who possibly could not be *elected* as Delegates. But whether they could, or could not, be *elected*, is not the question. Democratic usage has been trampled under foot by the action of the County Committee, and it is for that Committee to say whether they persist or not in their act of usurpation.

As there will be a future for the Democratic party, we will give the names of the County Committee that our Democratic friends may know who to hold responsible for a violation of Democratic usage, if the Committee neglect to call a Convention in January.

COMMITTEE.

G Ashman Miller, *Chairman.*
Alexandria—John B. Porter.
Barree—Thomas Reed.
Birmingham—John Owens.
Brady—M. S. Campbell.
Cass—Lewis Stever.
Cassville—John Noble.
Clay—Robert McNeal.
Carbon—Edward McHugh.
Cromwell—Hugh Cook.
Dublin—Jonathan F. Roody.
Franklin—David C Gates.
Henderson—Jackson J Fee.
Hopewell—John B Weaver.
Huntingdon—J Simpson Africa, Geo A Miller, Jas Higgens, Jos. Riegger.
Jackson—James S Oaks.
Juniata—James Johnston.
Morris—Samuel Donnelly.
Mt. Union—Brice Shaver.
Orbisonia—Robert Giffin.
Oneida—Henry Wilson.
Penn—William States.
Porter—Samuel Work.
Petersburg—John R. Herd.
Shirleysburg—William A Fraker.
Shirley—H A Wakefield.
Springfield—Lewis D. Evans.
Tell—James G. McClure.
Tod—Isaac Zimmerman.
Union—Samuel B. Grove.
Lower West—James A Stewart.
Upper West—Mordecai Henry.
Walker—Joseph McCoy.
Warriorsmark—David B. Mong.

THE last *Monitor* wanted to be particularly severe on Col. Graffius Miller. And why? Simply because Mr. Miller is not *afraid* to oppose the low, sneaking political rascality of the men who control the *Monitor*, and who aspire to be the leaders of the Democratic party. It would be well for the Democratic party if there were many more such Democrats as Col. Miller in the county. Other Democrats can do as they please, but we think we speak the sentiments of Mr. Miller when we assure the party that he cannot stoop to follow in the footsteps of such Democrats as Caldwell, Owen & Co.—Such leaders will very soon give the party the belly-ache, or something worse.

"SKEDADDLED" ON DOUBLE-QUICK.—The night before the issue of the last *Monitor*, the brave Owen, fearing an attack of leather upon his rear works, suddenly changed his quarters from the Jackson House. Col. Graff. Miller is a kind-hearted, forbearing man—if he was anything else he would have kicked the vile slanderer Owen out of his back door weeks ago. The sneaking dog is now with his master, David Caldwell, ESQ., where a closer watch can be kept over him to prevent him from making known the authors of slanderous articles which may appear in the editorial columns of the *Monitor*. Give the dog a bone, Dave, and keep him in, or he will expose you again.

OVER two thousand tons of coal were shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Road on Friday last.

A LITTLE SECRET OUT.—One of the *Monitor* clique has let a little secret out. It is this: The two Delegates to the next State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, were made early for the purpose of having them on hand at the meeting of the Legislature, to be traded off to *any* candidate for Governor who could influence enough votes of members of the House to elect Dave Caldwell to a Clerkship in the House. This is the game of the *Monitor* clique. A pretty trade, truly. *Any* man for Governor so that honest Dave can be put into a position where "*some things can be done as well as others.*" Are the Democratic voters of Huntingdon county willing that two men shall be permitted to make such a sale of their rights and principles? We shall see of what kind of material the Democracy of the county is made.

Cotton and the War.

One very strong reason for pushing on the war against the rebels with the utmost vigor, is the extraordinary advance in the price of cotton. Yesterday there were sales of the article in Philadelphia at seventy cents a pound, or about ten times the price before the war. If the war continues a year longer the price may go up to double what it is now. But even seventy cents is an amazing price for the raw material. Any one, with such a basis to begin on, can make some sort of calculation as to what a yard of cotton cloth may cost by the time the material has gone through the processes of spinning and weaving, and passed through the hands of the manufacturer, the wholesale dealer and the retailer, into those of the consumer.—Every one is beginning to feel the burden of the increased cost, and none feel it more than newspaper publishers; for the price of printing paper has gone up even more rapidly than that of cotton cloths.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Monday last, says: "The business of arresting deserters from the ranks of the drafted men, has of late become a profitable business with the Provost Guard. The plan of the drafted men who desire to escape the service, is to leave the city, seek some of the near stations on the Pennsylvania or Northern Central railroad, and there take the trains for whatever locality they desire to reach in order to cheat the government out of the service they owe. This has been carried on to such an extent, and the service suffered so severely in men, that the most stringent measures have been adopted to frustrate the designs of the drafted men, and arrest all who are detected in the act of deserting. The stations of Dauphin and Rockville, on the Pennsylvania and Northern Central railroads, are favorite points for the congregation of deserters. These deserters walk from this city to these points, because the depot in Harrisburg is patrolled by the Provost Guard, making it impossible for a soldier to enter a car without a pass.—Lately, however, the Provost Guard have been detailed for service beyond this city and put on duty at the different stations alluded to, and the result has been the arrest of large numbers of the drafted men when deserting.—On Thanksgiving day sixty were taken at Rockville and Dauphin. Yesterday fifty more were arrested in the same vicinity. The arrests at the stations east of this city are also numerous, so that the Provost Guard have been driving a very useful as well as profitable business."

THE ADVANCE IN COAL OIL.—The sudden rise in coal oil has been so unexpected, seemingly so unreasonable, the supply of petroleum being inexhaustible, and the cost of production so trifling, that an inquiry into the cause possesses some interest. The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following as a partial explanation of the recent sudden rise in the price: "The cause is scarcity, but a scarcity arising from a suspension of the business of refining. In June the most of the refiners stopped work, under the fear that the Government tax would ruin the business. After three months of suspension, work was resumed by some of the refiners, but bad roads to the oil wells have made the getting out of crude oil a slow process.—Meanwhile the stock in market has been greatly reduced by consumption and foreign shipments. Many of the most extensive refiners have orders on hand for all they can make in a month, and the prospect is that high prices will rule for a few weeks to come. The foreign demand is very large, as in Europe the oil is used directly for manufacturing gas. Some of the richest and most expensive colors used for dying, are obtained from the petroleum." With a supply so exhaustless, and the refineries once more in full operation, it will be next to impossible for either manufacturers or speculators to maintain the present advanced rates for any long period.

DEATH OF GEN. JAMES IRVIN.—Gen. Irvin died at Hockley Furnace on Wednesday the 26th ult., after a severe illness of some months, aged 62 years. General Irvin held the position of store-keeper at the navy-yard, Philadelphia, at the time of his death.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. The title page for 1863, containing portraits of the chief contributors, is very handsome. "Peterson" will be greatly improved in 1863. It will contain 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet, and 900 wood engravings—*proportionately more than any other periodical gives.* Its stories and novelets are by the best writers. In 1863, Four Original Copyright Novelets will be given. ITS FASHIONS ARE ALWAYS THE LATEST AND PRETTIEST! Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. Its price is but Two DOLLARS a year, or a Dollar less than Magazines of its class. IT IS THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES! To Clubs, it is cheaper still, viz:—three copies for $5, five for $7,50, or eight for $10. To every person getting up a club, the Publisher will send an *extra copy gratis, as a premium, or a large sized mezzotint for framing, "Bunyan Parting from his Blind Child in Prison."* Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs.

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut St., Philada.

"LEWIS always works for *pay.*"—*Monitor.*

Not always, as some of your subscribers will aver. We worked for them for *promises* to pay, for several years. When you print a paper in this county as long as we have, you will be able to tell wheat from chaff.

TAX COLLECTORS.—S. J. Royer, U. S. Tax Collector for this Congressional District, has appointed the following deputies for this county:

For Warriorsmark, Franklin, Morris, Porter, West, Barree, Jackson, Oneida, Walker, Juniata, Penn, Hopewell and Carbon—James Clark, of Birmingham.

For Huntingdon, Henderson, Brady and Union—John W. Mattern, of Huntingdon.

For Todd, Cass, Clay, Springfield, Dublin, Tell, Cromwell, Shirley and Mount Union—John Brewster, of Clay township.

OLIVER GIBBONY, of Barree township, member of Company C, 49th Regiment P. V., died at Columbia College Hospital, Washington, on Saturday, 22d ult., aged about 23 years. His remains were brought home by Sergt. Robt. Stewart, and interred on Saturday last.

THE DRAFTED MEN.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Monday says:—"The drafted men in Camp Curtin are marching for the seat of war, as fast as regiments can be organized and despatched hence. On Friday one regiment left for the south—on Saturday another—and in a few days Camp Curtin will not contain a company of drafted men.

In relation to the drafted men here, we must state in this connection, that the desertions have been very large, indeed, to such an extent, that some of the companies are reduced one-third and even one-half."

BY orders from Washington, all the political prisoners were released from Fort Warren on the 27th. Many of them left for their homes, including Marshal Kane of Baltimore.

SUPPLIES FOR GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.—It is much to be regretted that during the inclement weather our brave soldiers are not even supplied with such food as exists in great abundance. But we are glad to know that large quantities of bread and coffee are being sent forward, and that there is now among the people of Huntingdon and adjoining counties a praise-worthy effort being made to send an abundant supply of fresh sausages. In order to hasten the good work they seem to be rushing *en masse* to Brown's Hardware Store, Huntingdon, for Meat-Cutters and Stuffers, where they find twelve different varieties at lowest cash prices. 1t.

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Occulistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles.*

Ambrotypes and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

Oct. 28, 6m.

☞ The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store

[For the Globe.]

The Governorship and the County Committee.

While our political brethren in other counties are discussing the question of who shall be the next Democratic nominee for Governor, the Democracy of Huntingdon county have been completely gagged, and their hands tied by the action of the County Committee in appointing at this time delegates to the next State Convention. The County Committee, by suffering the voice of the party in the Gubernatorial nomination to be bartered away, and consenting to be used for the personal aggrandizement of some particular individual, has undoubtedly assumed authorities which by no course of reasoning whatever can be sustained. We have no word of censure for the majority of that Committee, and we know that both Col. Miller and Maj. Petrikin are good Democrats (at least, we hope so.) It is evident that the majority of the Committee (innocently, we hope) have been used by cunning, intriguing men for an unholy purpose; and we believe if they were aware of the position in which they have placed the party of the county, they would at once render null and void the appointment of delegates *at this time.* Let us look for a moment at the position in which the party finds itself at this unauthorized assumption of authority.

In the first place, the Committee exercised unwarranted authority. It was not chosen with a view to the Gubernatorial nomination, and never before in the history of the party has the county committee thus attempted to shut the mouth of the party against the making of so important an officer as the Governor of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; therefore, when the time for nomination comes around, the honest Democratic voters of the county will have no voice whatever in the action of the Convention, and a nomination entirely distasteful to the Democracy, may be thrust upon them. Under these circumstances, can they expect us to support it like sheep, when we were refused a voice in making it?

In the next place, the *time* for naming these delegates has not yet arrived. The hasty and premature appointment of these delegates is another evidence that there is "something rotten in Denmark." At least five long months must yet roll around before the assembling of the State Convention. New issues may arise and other more worthy names may be presented in connection with the Governorship, in which the people may feel an interest, but notwithstanding, Huntingdon county stands committed and prevented from having any voice in the disposition of the issues or the selection of the nominees, if they suffer this appointment to stand unrefuted.

Fellow Democrats! It is not too late yet to bring some good out of Nazareth. Let there be a movement in the right direction. Let there be delegate elections held in every district, and men selected with an especial view to the meeting of a Convention during the January court to select delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to support that man for Governor who may be the choice of the majority of the Democracy of the county. This is undoubtedly fair, and cannot be met with one reasonable objection.

The time has come when the *people*, not the *politicians*, should make the Governor. If we as Democrats are expected to support the nominee of the Convention, then in the name of everything that is fair and honest, give us a voice in saying who shall be that nominee, and my word for it, Huntingdon county is ready to give a majority for any conservative Democrat in preference to a radical Republican.

MARCUS.

McAlevy's Fort, Nov. 28, 1862.

Letter from President Lincoln to the Tennesseeans.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of a late date announces the arrival of Col. B. D. Nabers, and says that while in Washington he was favored by Hon. Emerson Etheridge with a copy of the following letter given by President Lincoln to Thomas R. Smith, Esq., of Bolivar, in this State:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1862.

Major-General Grant, Governor Jonson, and all having Military, Naval and civil authority under the United States within the State of Tennessee:

The bearer of this, Thomas R. Smith, a citizen of Tennessee, goes to that State, seeking to have such of the people thereof as desire to avoid the unsatisfactory prospect before them, and to have peace again upon the old terms under the Constitution of the United States, to manifest such desire by elections of members to the Congress of the United States particularly, and perhaps a Legislature, State officers, and a U. S. Senator, friendly to their object. I shall be glad for you and each of you to aid him, and all others acting for this object, as much as possible. In all available ways give the people a chance to express their wishes at these elections. Follow law and forms of law as far as convenient, but at all events get the expression of the largest number of the people possible. All see how much action will connect with and effect the proclamation of September 22d. Of course the men elected should be gentlemen of character, willing to swear support to the Constitution as of old, and known to be above reasonable suspicion of duplicity.

Yours, very respectfully,
(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

A Letter from Mr. Wm. Colon.

We have received from Mr. Colon the following letter, which we take pleasure in laying before the public.—If the Report, to which Mr. Colon refers, does him injustice, it is proper that he should be heard in the same columns that gave publicity to the Report. Mr. Colon "tells the story" a little different from what we have heard it from some of the party interested, and we may expect to hear further explanations from sub-contractors. Our columns shall be open.

TO EDITOR GLOBE:—*Sir:*—In a leading editorial in the *Globe* of the 26th November, you say "the times demand an independent paper—a paper with open columns to the people, through which they can demand their rights." Now, as I am, and have been a subscriber to the *Globe* for a long time, and have neither written nor dictated a line to be written assailing you personally, politically or otherwise in the *Monitor*, I, therefore, as one of the "people," respectfully ask the privilege to avail myself of your "open columns" in vindication of my rights as a citizen.

On the first page of your issue of the above date, you publish a Report of R. Jones, Major U. S. A., detailed by Quartermaster General M. C. Meigs, to investigate the alleged abuses in the horse contract at Huntingdon. In this Report I find myself wantonly, maliciously, and without a shadow of truth, assailed in the following language: "I learned that one of the sub-contractors, Mr. Wm. Colon of Huntingdon, stated as a reason for withholding money due his partner or associate, Mr. John Porter of Alexandria, which is a small village near Huntingdon, that he had kept it to pay the inspector Shubaker (Sherbaum) for passing his horses."

I had hitherto purposed to refrain from noticing this slanderous report, and would not now, but for its publicity in your paper—until I could make it convenient to see Mr. Jones to ascertain who his low and cowardly author was, when I could give him the alternative of swallowing the *lie* or his teeth. This rebuke, I will have him remember, I still hold in reserve until a fitting time for its administration. But, perhaps, in no way can these charges be so successfully refuted as by a plain and simple statement of facts.

Prior to this horse contract at Huntingdon, given by Simon Cameron exclusively to certain members of the Republican party to effect as it was rumored, a reconciliation of political differences between them, I made an engagement with a certain party to furnish an unlimited number of horses in a specified time, at Petersburg at $95 per head. In this engagement I told Mr. John Porter of Alexandria, if he chose he might join me—for I knew him to be a good judge of horses—and we would share the profits. Our success in this transaction was complete. The horses were satisfactory to the contracting party, and also, I learned, to the Government at Washington.—Thus ended the partnership business with Mr. Porter. I subsequently met Mr. Henry Souther at Harrisburg with whom I entered into an article of agreement, rendering myself liable to any losses that might accrue, in the event of a failure of its fulfilment,—to deliver 200 horses at Huntingdon in 30 days at $100 per head. To complete so large a contract in so short a time, I necessarily had to engage some half a dozen persons to assist me. With these persons I had no uniform contract—some I paid according to the value of each horse, and some an average price of the lot. With Mr. Porter I had no agreement, but allowed him the full contract price, $100 per head for all the horses he bought and furnished himself, and one-half the profits on all those bought at his instance, by Messrs. Nowell & Gemmill, of Alexandria. These facts can be substantiated by these gentlemen. I therefore consider my settlement with Mr. Porter not only just, but generous.

Many incidental exposes occurred, such as repairing fences broken down by the horses, &c., which I with others contributed to defray, *but not one cent was demanded by Mr. Sherbaum, or given by me or any one connected with my contract, for passing our horses.* Thus you perceive Maj. Jones' report as far as it applies to me, is a sheer fabrication. I do not deny there were some horses unsuitable for the purpose, but these, every one will inform you who paid any attention to the subject, were brought here from Chambersburg, with, perhaps, a few rare exceptions, and those were beyond my control.—In conclusion, I have but to say, I had no contract with the Government, but simply a business connection with the Republican contractors, and that obligation I conscientiously discharged to the very letter.

WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, Nov. 28, 1862.

Finance.

[From the Phila. Bulletin, Nov. 28.]

The public are awakening to the fact that Government securities offer better inducements for investment than railroad bonds, that have been ruling at eight to twelve per centum above their par value. Consequently, capitalists, and in fact the public generally, have been quietly changing these loans, &c., for those of the Government, and large orders for them have been received at the subscription agency of Jay Cooke, in this city, from all parts of the country. The increased sales of the new Five-Twenty year 6 per cent., in the face of the late subscription of thirteen millions of the 7.30's, show how unabated is the feeling of confidence which pervades the loyal portion of the North, and our able Secretary of the Treasury cannot but feel flattered at the hearty co-operation of the people with his efforts in establishing our Government finances on so secure and inviting a basis.—When we think of *our own* country furnishing *all* the means to carry on this war to crush rebellion, it is certainly enough to fill us with a most justifiable and noble pride, and prompt a desire on our part to strengthen the financial arms of the Government with all our means. The fact of the United States 6's being exempt from all the taxes except the income tax, and the interest being paid in gold adds still greater inducements to those having investments to make.

The Proposed Mediation.

The London *Times* speaking of the proposal for mediation, in an article written previous to the publication of the official correspondence, says:

The project of intervention is not nearly so far advanced as the French press would have the world to believe, and that the state of the case is that France is ardent in the matter, Russia unwilling, but not absolutely averse, and England sanguine, but anxious for a real opportunity. But has an opportunity arrived? An armistice would undoubtedly be very convenient to the South, to England, and to France. The South relieved from the blockade, England would be able to set her wits to work. But what would the North get by it? It would be a rest to allow her to tie up her right arm. Again, if we go into this matter as a European league and draw upon ourselves insult, we shall be compelled to vindicate our honor. We cannot back out under such circumstances, and we cannot tell how far events may carry us. The general conclusions of the *Times* are as follows:

"At present we are quite free, and have done no harm; to-morrow we may be closely bound, and may do no good. Of course, no one can tell what private information our Government may have received, but we cannot see any public ground for great expectations of immediate results. If the North are ready to give up their blockade, they would undoubtedly rather give it up to France and Russia, in conjunction with us, than to us alone; but if they are to be forced to give up, we hope we shall not be one of the party which is to compel them."

Mr. Slidell is said to be very assiduous in his attendance upon M. Drouyn de l'Huys.

It would appear, from the *Journal of St. Petersburg*, that the opinion of Russia is by no means in favor of any decided intervention. That journal says that foreign powers have no right to interfere in America, and that they cannot interfere except by offering such advice as Russia has offered throughout the contest.

Wretched Condition of the Rebel Army.

The Atlanta papers are filled with appeals to the people to come forward and assist in supplying the naked and bare-footed soldiery with clothing and shoes, and the sick and disabled with proper attention and nourishment.—The *Intelligencer* of November 2, referring to this, says:

There is now no doubt that the condition of our army in Virginia and elsewhere is *bad* for the want of shoes and clothing; and there is also no doubt that, whatever we may expect of the government, it is *now* the duty of all good citizens to do what they can to alleviate the sufferings, without delay—*promptly*—let it cost what it may! From many quarters the evidence is presented daily to us of extreme suffering on the part of our soldiers, for want of every description of clothing. We present here, trusting that the facts therein stated may reach the hearts and purses of our people, a short extract from a letter written by Captain E. M. Seago to his brother in this city, dated "At the Camp of the 20th Georgia Regiment, the 20th Oct., 1862." The writer says:

"In my little company, which is of average strength of the regiment, I have thirty-seven now in camp, and yesterday morning seven of the number had no blankets; four or five were barefooted; half of them are ragged, and have only one suit; and not over half have any socks; yet they are as well clad in all respects as the balance of the regiment. This want is not caused by a scarcity of money, but by a want of the needed articles, not to be had for love or money. If woolen clothing cannot be procured, I am fully persuaded that heavy cotton clothing is almost as good for warmth. Any cloth that will turn water will also turn the cold; and I find, by trial, a coarse, heavy cotton shirt is equal to the best flannel for me. We have some clothing in Richmond, and plenty of shoes on the way; but blankets, quilts, comforts, or something of the sort, are most needed, as nearly every man sleeps cold every night; yet we still have good health, and we seldom hear a murmur."

From the foregoing, our readers will see what our soldiers most need, at least so far as one regiment is concerned. Other regiments we know to be in a worse condition.

GENERAL NEGLEY SOLD.

An army letter from Gallatin, Tennessee, to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says:

I heard a good story told of a joke played off by a secession wag, a short time since, upon General Negley. A whiskey drinking, facetious joker, residing in the town of Gooletsville, a strong secesh hole, in which there never was but one Union man, *and he died.* Well, this wag wagered a gallon of whiskey that he could go into Nashville, and go all over the city, notwithstanding the strictness of Gen. Negley's orders; further, that he would see Negley personally, and talk with him. The bet was taken, and this fellow, whose name is Paul, and well known in Nashville as a violent secessionist, the next day took a flag of truce, rode into the city, saw crowds of his friends, rode up to headquarters of General Negley and demanded the surrender of the city, stating that he was Assistant Adjutant Paul, and that there were an immense quantity of troops ready to force the demand. General Negley refused to entertain the thought of a surrender, and Paul returned to Gooletsville having won his bet. Gen. Negley found it out when too late—"it wouldn't do to try that game again in Nashville."

☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY Lloyd's new Map of the State of Virginia.—Only 25 cents. For sale at W. Lewis' Book Store.

☞ English and German Almanacs for 1863, are for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

DIARIES for 1863, are for sale at W. Lewis' Book Store.

WAR NEWS.

Destruction of Rebel Salt Works.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 27.—On Saturday last an expedition left Yorktown consisting of three gunboats and a force of six hundred of the Eleventh Maine regiment. They returned yesterday, after having scouted ten miles beyond Mobjack Bay, where they destroyed an extensive and valuable salt works. Last Tuesday our pickets near Williamsburg captured eight rebels, which were sent to Fortress Monroe.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 28, 1862.

The railroad from Aquia Creek was completed yesterday, and a locomotive came down this forenoon. Supplies will be received by rail henceforward.

The enemy are industriously engaged in extending and strengthening their earth works in the rear and to the right and left of Fredericksburg. Their operations are distinctly visible through glasses from our signal stations.

No movements of importance have taken place for several days, but a reconnoissance is said to be in progress, which promises important results.

From Newbern, N. C.

NEWBERN, Nov. 21.—On Tuesday, some 4,000 rebels under command of Brig. Gen. Martin, attempted to drive in our pickets and take the city. They advanced on the Trent road from Pollocksville, and succeeded in driving, after a brisk skirmish, the pickets a short distance. Some 800 of them marched through the wood seven miles to capture two companies of the 24th Massachusetts, stationed at Batchelore's creek on the railroad.

The rebels met with a hot reception, and were defeated in their attempts, falling back in great disorder, and retreating on double quick. The rebels thought to take us unawares, but Col. John Kurtz, our efficient Provost Marshal, then in command of the port, was prepared at all points. Desertions from the rebel army are quite frequent; fifteen came in on the 16th.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

A Successful Raid into Secessia.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 26.—A reconnoissance consisting of about 2,000 men, left Bolivar Heights this morning about 3 o'clock, under command of General Geary. The expedition did not proceed by the main road, but advanced through unfrequented by-ways along the Shenandoah.

The first enemy they met was a company of the 12th Virginia Cavalry, who were literally roused out of their beds. Ten of them were captured, and three wounded; twenty horses were taken.

At about the same hour, another detachment of the same force met and routed another company of rebel cavalry near Halltown. These were also surprised, and several were wounded. We also captured several horses at this place.

The two forces then joined.

About six miles from Harper's Ferry, on the Shenandoah, is a cloth mill, which has been worth a great deal to the rebels for the last six months, it having manufactured vast quantities of clothing for their army. Our force headed for this, and found no enemy there, but they broke the machinery to bits, and smashed the mill into splinters. It contained large quantities of wool and manufactured cloth, all of which were destroyed.

Near the same place was found a large quantity of flour, which had been stored there for Jackson's army. All this was destroyed and thrown into the Shenandoah, except a few sacks, which were brought back.

After this, as daylight was approaching, our force advanced with great caution, and soon came upon the pickets of the enemy near Berryville.—These were the pickets of Jackson's force, whose lines extended to that point.

Of course we could not know how many men were at this place, or within reach, and prudence dictated a retreat. We therefore countermarched and regained our camp in safety.—During the whole trip we did not lose a man, either killed or wounded. No more successful raid has been made either from our side or the rebels.

All Quiet at Fredericksburg, Va.

Visit of the President to Gen. Burnside.

FALMOUTH, Nov. 27.—Fredericksburg is not occupied by the enemy in force. There is merely a picket guard on duty in the town. Business is totally suspended. The only flag visible shows the British colors, and is floating from a private residence.

The soldiers of both armies are scattered along the river, and, although they are sometimes within hailing distance, no firing by either party has taken place since the first day our soldiers appeared in front of Fredericksburg.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—The President yesterday went by special steamboat conveyance to Acquia Creek, where he was met by General Burnside. He returned this morning by the same means.

Dashing Raid of Hampton's Rebel Legion.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
November 29. 1862.

The enemy continue to raise earthworks around Fredericksburg, but no new batteries were visible to-day.

Early yesterday morning a large body of the enemy's cavalry, said to have been Hampton's Legion, crossed the river some distance above here, and, by evading the pickets, succeeded in making a descent upon two companies of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, in Genl. Averill's brigade, near Hartwood. They captured nearly every man in both companies.

The roads are improving, and supplies are coming more freely from the landings.

ANOTHER REBEL RAID INTO MARYLAND.

Brutal Murder of a Loyal Marylander.

FREDERICK, Md., Nov. 28.—Between two and three o'clock on Wednesday morning, a gang of twenty or thirty rebel guerillas, led, it is reported, by Evan Dorsey, of bridge burning notoriety, crossed into Maryland and visited the village of Urbana, seven miles southeast of this place, on the road leading to Washington. They made a descent upon the store of Thomas A. Smith, the postmaster of Urbana, and after robbing the store, made Smith and a young man named Harris, the assistant postmaster, mount two of Smith's horses, with the design of carrying them off as prisoners.

Smith, who is a resolute man, watched his opportunity, and gave them the slip in the darkness of the night. The rebels fired three or four shots after him, but missed him.—Thinking Harris might also escape, one of the gang shot him through the body, saying, "we'll make short work of you, before you try on the same game." They then rode away, leaving him for dead by the roadside.—The ball penetrated his left lung, and it is reported here that he died yesterday morning. He is the son of Dr. Zachariah G. Harris, a very respectable citizen of the vicinity. The gang stayed only about an hour at Urbana, and their special purpose seems to have been to carry away Smith, who is a pretty out-spoken loyalist.

FROM GENL. BURNSIDE'S HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
November 30, 1862.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned by a report that has been circulated here that a proposition has been made by the rebels for an armistice of thirty days, and that General Lee was already in Washington, arranging the terms of the agreement.—No credence is put in this rumor, however.

The rebels are working with redoubled vigor on their fortifications, and their cavalry have of late been very active, and have captured a number of our pickets along the fords of the river, besides two companies of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, at Harwood Church, seven miles from Falmouth, on the road to Warrenton.

Longstreet commands the right and Hill the left of the rebel forces confronting us.

Deserters coming within our lines report that a large body of their forces have been detached and sent off either to Richmond or to reinforce Stonewall Jackson. These reports must be received with great caution however.

Our cavalry have captured a number of rebels along the river below this place. The descriptive list of a portion of them is an autographical curiosity signed by the "Agitant" of the regiment.

Trains can be heard at all hours running upon the Fredericksburg Railroad, and coming up to within a short distance of the city.

Yesterday, Gen. Patrick sent one of his staff, Lieut. Mohaffey, over the river, with a flag of truce, to demand the person of Mrs. Heston. Her husband, Dr. Heston, one of the few loyal men of this section, was placed in charge of one of our hospitals last summer, and upon the evacuation of the place by General Burnside had no opportunity of removing his wife. In his absence she has been treated with great indignity by the rebels, and been stripped of every species of property. The demand was acceded to, and the lady immediately sent within our lines. She leaves to-day with her husband for the North.

As Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, General Patrick has accomplished a great amount of good. Drunkenness is, with rare exceptions, unknown; straggling and marauding have almost entirely ceased, and the best discipline prevails throughout the army.

The rebels within our lines have had some experience of his manner of dealing with those detected in aiding or giving information to the enemy, are now satisfied to attend to their own business, and rebel emissaries rarely venture within his jurisdiction.

The officers and soldiers have been greatly cheered with the authentic information that they are to be paid off at once. In fact, this long suspended operation was commenced yesterday, and the army will soon be again in a healthy financial condition.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Another Victory Over the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following has been received by telegraph at the headquarters of the army:

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

General Blunt, with his division made forced marches and attacked the enemy yesterday morning at Cave Hill. The battle lasted for several hours. The enemy, under General Marmaduke, began to fall back at about one o'clock, and retreated fighting until sundown.

The victory was complete. Our loss is not great. The enemy's loss is much greater than ours.

Our forces camped on the battlefield. The enemy retired to Van Buren.

(Signed) S. R. CURTISS,
Major General.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—*Major General Halleck:*

General Davidson telegraphs that a cavalry expedition under Major Torry, to the forks of Minigo and St. Francis, captured Col. Phelan and ten men of the rebel army.

S. R. CURTISS, Maj. Gen.

A Brilliant Reconnoissance Under General Stahel.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Nov. 30.—Scouts having brought in the various reports as to the whereabouts of Jackson and Stuart, which have been telegraphed, General Sigel decided upon ascertaining definitely the position of these rebel forces. To accomplish this a reconnoissance in force under General Stahel, comprising infantry, artillery, and cavalry, left for Aldie and beyond on Thursday night last.—They proceeded as far as Aldie, where the infantry were left, and Gen. Stahel, with cavalry, went on to Middleburg, and from thence to White Plains, Rectortown, Salem and Upperville, satisfying himself that Gen. Jackson's army had passed southwest at the time indicated in former reports, but the main body had marched upon the other side of the Blue Ridge, throwing out strong detachments of cavalry through the Gap to annoy and mislead any scouting parties of the Union army they might encounter.

Camping at Middleburg on Friday night, Gen. Stahel, with his cavalry and light artillery, proceeded yesterday to Snickersville, and through Snicker's Gap to Berryville, leaving the infantry at Aldie, with instructions to return home. Last night at Snicker's Ferry, he encountered a large force of the enemy's cavalry; comprising both White's battalion and the Third, Seventh and Twelfth Virginia cavalry.—Attacking them in his usual gallant style, he put the whole force to rout, our men using their sabres only—Their colors were captured, 80 horses, and a large amount of ordnance and commissary stores, also 80 cattle.—The enemy retreating, General Stahel pursued them to Berryville, where he broke up their camps, and chased the flying rebels within four miles of Winchester.

All of White's officers and some forty privates were captured. Their loss was fifty killed and wounded. Gen. Stahel would have pursued the enemy further but for the condition of his horses after so long a ride. The loss on our side is fifteen killed and wounded.

Gen. Jackson's main army was at New-Market on Wednesday last. A rebel brigade, under Gen. Jones, was left at Winchester.

This surprise and victory, achieved over a force which the army corps at Harper's Ferry and vicinity were watching adds new glory to the 11th Corps, and shows that the reserve is not idle.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

General Meagher on Resignations—He Thinks More of Patriotism than Mere Worship—The Difference Between Duty and Disgrace, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.

Headquarters Irish Brigade, Hancock's Division, Couch's Corps, Army of the Potomac, In Camp Before Fredericksburg, Va., Nov. 19, 1862.—The Brig. General considers it expedient officially to inform the brigade that, some few officers of his command having recently sent in their resignations, he felt it to be his duty respectfully to withhold his approval of the same.

Being most desirous of having his feelings and intentions in regard to the brigade fully understood at this important moment of its career, the brigadier general departs, to a partial extent, from the usages of the service, and, while he maintains that he is accountable for his official acts and conduct to his superiors in rank alone he is influenced on this occasion by the friendliest consideration for all those under him, and of his free accord renders an explanation of his action in relation to the resignations of the officers in question.

Proudly bearing in mind, as he shall ever do in life, the conduct of these officers in not less than eight desperate engagements, the brigadier general felt that he would be doing an injustice to them of a grievous character were he to approve of a proceeding which, under present circumstances, would expose them to imputations affecting the reputation which their bravery and chivalry have achieved. For this reason, in the first place, the brigadier general declined to approve and forward their resignations.

These resignations, the brigadier general has reason to believe, were, for the most part, prompted by the recall of Major General McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac. Unless he misunderstands them, they were intended as a signal expression of devotion to that trusted and beloved young general. But devotion to a general, however popular and richly endowed with talents, and by nature magically qualified to attract and bind soldiers to him ought not to be allowed to interrupt for a moment the loyal and intimate relations which should ever unite the soldier to his flag, and the citizens to the State.

Commanding a brigade composed principally of Irish soldiers, the brigadier general considers it not out of place to remind them that the great error of the Irish people, in their struggle for an independent national existence, has been their passionate and blind adherence to an individual, instead of to a principle or a cause.—Thus, for generations, their heroic efforts in the right direction have been feverish and spasmodic, when they should have been continuous, equable, and consistent.

The placing on the public records the resignations referred to would have renewed in the history of this country, to the disparagement of our race, this fatal error of a nature which is at once so vehement and so weak, so faithful and yet so wayward, so variable in great undertakings, and yet so persistent in those lesser ones which merely concern a chief, a prince, or the favorite political leader of the day. For this reason, also, the brigadier general declined to approve and forward the resignations in question. But there was another reason still.—At this moment, when the Union army confronts the forces of the enemy, and a battle of the gravest consequence to the authority and grandeur of the American nation is close at hand, the brigadier general holds it to be the sacred duty of every officer of the brigade to appear at the head of his men, and with them generously and heartily share the fortunes of the day.

Our loved and honored comrades—those who carried muskets as well as those who carried swords—who died the death of heroes in the swamps and woods before Richmond, from Fair Oaks to Malvorn Hill, would turn away their faces from us in their glory, and disown us with a parting wave of the hand, which in this life did its sworn work so grandly, were they to behold us acting in contradiction of the example they set us, and to furnish us with which they were prodigal of their beaming youth with all its promises, of their matured manhood with all its fruits, of their homes, their lives, their very graves beside their kindred—welcoming and challenging, as they did, the death-stroke in ecstasies of disinterestedness, and courage.

To stand, then, by the brigade at this moment is a duty from which nothing but absolute physical incapacity should, or can, exonerate an officer. Resignations, persisted in at such moment, are tantamount to desertions. They subject the officers to discredit, if not disgrace, who urge them. They weaken the military force, and tend emphatically to its demoralization.—They cannot be sanctioned for an instant by any officer having the efficiency and the character of the army at heart. They shall be discountenanced, condemned, rebuked, and reprobated, and that in terms of unqualified severity, by the brigadier general commanding the Irish Brigade.

The private soldier of the brigade must do his duty. The commissioned officer must do his duty. The brigadier general will see to this, and, seeing to it will exercise a rigorous impartiality; so that between the private and the commissioned officer there shall be no distinction whatever tolerated in the discharge of their respective duties. Indeed, it will be not only expected, but required, that the latter shall be, if possible, more punctual, diligent, and zealous than the former in the fulfillment of his military obligations.

In conclusion, the brigadier general proudly declares his conviction that to the overwhelming majority of the officers of the brigade these latter remarks of his cannot, as they do not, have the slightest application. The few sluggards, imbeciles, and cowards who once held commissions in it, most happily for its well being and good name, have been ignominiously sent about their business, and in their disgrace the brigade has been purified, strengthened, and exalted.

For his own part, the brigadier general will stand by his brigade to the last. So long as heaven spares his life he will be true to the brigade that has been true to him, that has been true to its oath, true to the high spirit as well as to the strict letter of the military law; true to the brighter history, the pride and expectations of their noble, soldierly old race—the race of the O'Donnells of Spain, the MacMahons of France, the Nugents of Austria, the O'Neils and Sarsfields. While a shred of the flag that symbolizes its race defies the ravages of the battle, and fifty men be left to hold it high and haughty in the face of death he brigadier general, should it be the will of God, shall be found standing firm and faithful at his post; and this determination, he is confident, animates and fires this moment every true heart in the Irish Brigade.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Brigadier General Commanding.

To the People of East Tennessee--A Card From Parson Brownlow.

Parson Brownlow has issued, thro' the columns of the Nashville *Union*, a card to the people of East Tennessee. We copy the following extracts:

The people of Tennessee, who have gone into this rebellion, can either lay aside their weapons of warfare, and submit to the Government of the United States, or they can continue to resist the national authority, and take the consequences, which, I assure them, will be utter ruin of their country, and their temporal prospects, for years to come. They may flatter themselves that they can't be *subjugated*, and that may be true; I can tell them what they will have to abide by in lieu of subjugation, and that is *extermination*.

I tell the people of Tennessee, and of the whole South, not to flatter themselves that the going against the Republicans, in the recent elections in certain Northern and Northwestern States, promises any "aid and comfort" to their unholy cause. I was in those States at the time and claim to have been familiar with the issues.—The Democratic candidates who were elected, pledged themselves to a more *vigorous prosecution of the war*, and complained before the people of the inefficiency of the present Administration in prosecuting the war. This, together with the fact that most of the thousands in the army, from each of these States, were the friends of the Administration *and of the war*, enabled the new candidates to succeed. But one sentiment animates the bosoms of the great body of the people of the loyal States, and that is the putting down of the rebellion, the restoration of the Union, and the causing of the stars and stripes again to float over every State now in rebellion. I have canvassed the North and Northwest for the last *eight* months, and I have made *myself familiar* with her resources.—They are inexhaustible. There are no signs of the existence of war in the loyal States, only as one sees them in the newspapers, and in the transportation of troops. The United States Government has the money and credit, the men and munitions of war, the provisions and other army supplies, to an unlimited extent, and will put down this infernal rebellion, or exterminate the race of men in rebellion!

MARRIED,

At Shade Gap, by the Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, on Thursday morning, Nov. 27, JACOB NOGLE, of Dublin township, Huntingdon co., to ELIZABETH CLAPSADDLE, of Dublin township, Fulton county.

On the same day by the same, at the house of the bride's father, JOHN HARVEY GILLILAND, of Cromwell, to CLEMENTINE STEWART SNYDER, of Tell.

DIED,

In hospital, at London Heights, near Harper's Ferry, Va., on the 9th inst., WILLIAM FRIEDLEY, a member of Co. F, 125th Regt. P. V., aged 17 years, 8 months and 9 days.

JUST RECEIVED.

A new stock of Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas, which will be sold cheap. Also, selling off his entire stock cheap.

Also, a tract of land in Henderson township containing 73½ acres.

MOSES STROUS.

FINAL NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call on or before the first day of January next, and make settlement, as I intend to move away. All accounts not settled by that time will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

MOSES STROUS.

Dec. 2, 1862.-1 m.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 5, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Dec. 1, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour..	$7.12½@7.75
Common and Superfine	$6.00@6.25
Rye Flour	$6.00
Corn Meal	$3.50
Extra White Wheat	$1.50@1.75
Fair and Prime Red	$1.42@1.44
Rye	86
Corn, prime Yellow	73
Oats	42
Cloverseed, Tied Bu	$6.37½@6.50
Timothy	$3.87½@4.00
Wool	60@70
Hides	9½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$6,50@7.00
Extra do ₱ cwt	3,25
White Wheat	1,30
Red Wheat	1,20
Rye	75
Corn	60
Oats	30
Cloverseed	6,25
Flaxseed	1,75
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	15
Eggs	12½
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	6

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of James McDonald, dec'd.]

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon, to distribute the balance in the hands of *James Orr*, Administrator of James McDonald, late of *Brady* township, dec'd., to and among those entitled, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of DECEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of same day, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims before him or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

J. SEWELL STEWART,
Huntingdon, Dec. 2, 1862. *Auditor.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of Nicholas Decker, dec'd.*]

Letters of *Administration* upon the estate of Nicholas Decker, late of Juniata township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
Dec. 2, 1862-6t. *Administrator.*

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

At JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,
114 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at sight, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds,

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25th, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest at Six per centum p.r annum will commence from date of purchase and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal at the present premium on Gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the county; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the *Interest and Liquidation of principal*, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at Par in Philadelphia.—Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at the office

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE,
Dec. 2, 1862-3w. Subscription Agent.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Wm. C. Hight and Asahel C. Hight, Administrators of James Hight, dec'd, among the creditors, will attend to the duty of his appointment at the Register's office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, the 12th of December, 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when all persons interested will present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

DANIEL WOMELSDORF,
Nov. 25, 1862.* *Auditor.*

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, *embracing everything in that line.* Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Tough Creek Valley friends.

Every thing taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.30 *the same morning.*

Fare from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 25 and $2 50. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 5 15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.25 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road; and returning from READING at 8.15 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.50 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 25, 1862. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. ACCOMMODATION.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. ACCOMMODATION.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
5 17	.....	.....	..... N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 38
5 29	.....	.....	5 31 Mt. Union,	11 31	.....	1 30
5 33	.....	.....	..... Mapleton	.....	.....	1 26
5 43	.....	.....	..... Mill Creek,	.....	.....	1 14
5 59	7 14	6 50	6 02 Huntingdon,	11 07	5 21	1 02
6 15	.....	.....	..... Petersburg,	10 53	.....	12 47
6 23	.....	.....	..... Barree,	.....	.....	12 39
6 31	.....	.....	6 31 Spruce Creek,	10 40	.....	12 33
6 49	.....	.....	..... Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 28
6 58	.....	.....	6 49 Tyrone,	10 18	.....	12 10
7 08	.....	.....	..... Tipton,	.....	.....	12 00
7 14	.....	.....	..... Bostonia,	.....	.....	11 55
7 19	.....	.....	7 15 Bell's Mills,	10 00	.....	11 51
7 40	8 30	8 20	7 35 Altoona,	9 45	4 05	11 25
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 19th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g	UP TRAINS. Morn'g	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g	DOWN TRAINS. Even'g
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
LE 3 40	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 20	AR 9 15
4 09	7 49	McConnellstown,	12 10	8 49
4 03	7 48	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	8 41
4 24	8 01	Marklesburg,	11 46	8 25
4 40	8 20	Coffee Run,	11 30	8 13
4 48	8 28	Hough & Ready,	11 22	8 05
5 03	8 40	Cove,	11 10	7 50
5 01	8 44	Fisher's Summit,	11 06	7 45
5 20	AR 9 00	Saxton,	10 50	LE 7 30
5 20	LE 9 10	Saxton,	AR 10 50	AR 7 30
5 45	9 35	Riddlesburg,	10 25	6 60
AR 5 55	AR 9 45	Hopewell,	LE 10 15	LE 6 40
.....	LE 9 10	Saxton,	AR 10 50	.....
.....	9 30	Coalmont,	10 30	.....
.....	9 40	Crawford,	10 25	.....
.....	AR 10 00	Dudley,	LE 10 15	.....
.....	.....	Broad Top City,	.....	.....

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Michael Speck, late of Penn township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

HARRISON SPECK,
DAVID SPECK,
Nov. 11, 1862-6t. Executors.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by FISHER & SON.
Nov. 11, 1862.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. JOHN M. BAILEY.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN M. BAILEY has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

In which name the business will be conducted.

Huntingdon, Nov. 4, 1862.-6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of James Saxton, Committee of David Brotherline, a lunatic, arising from the sale of the real estate of said lunatic, will meet the parties interested at the office of Miles & Dorris, in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 11th day of December next, at ten o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims before said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,
Huntingdon, Nov. 25, 1862.-3t * *Auditor.*

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF 17th District, Pennsylvania, Main St., Johnstown.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS OF SPIRITS, REFINERS OF COAL OIL, AND BREWERS.

The attention of parties residing in the 17th District, comprising the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, and Mifflin, who are engaged in either of the above-named occupations, is called to sections 20, 41, 47, 50 and 51 of the Excise Law of July 1st, 1862, wherein they are required to make monthly and bi-monthly returns and payments to the Collector of the District. The Books for making Returns and keeping accounts of articles produced, will be furnished to parties by my D puties or the assistant assessors in their respective divisions during this month. I will announce the appointments of my deputy Collectors in the counties of Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin as soon as the appointments are made.

SAMUEL J. ROVER, Collector 17th District.
Johnstown, Nov. 7, 1862.

ROBERTS'

INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY,

TO BE STATIONED PERMANENTLY AT

FORTRESS MONROE.

THIS organization offers, to the active and ambitious young men of this country, advantages unequalled by any regiment now being raised.

It is an Independent Battalion of Artillery, organized for the express and sole purpose of garrisoning Fortress Monroe. The Battalion will not be ordered elsewhere during its enlistment, its commander, Major Joseph Roberts, of the Regular Army, Fourth United States Artillery, and author of the principal Text-Book on *Artillery, is an officer of great experience and ability*; hence his authority from the Secretary of War and Governor Curtin to raise the battalion, and place in a proper state of defence the key to our National Capital. The hardy and patriotic sons of Pennsylvania have been selected for this important and responsible duty. Will they not be equal to the confidence reposed in them by our Government and Governor? It is a permanent post, has comfortable quarters, and is in a healthy locality, thus avoiding all the exposures and hardships of field service. The men are commanded by officers of experience and ability, and being well instructed in all the duties of infantry and artillery soldiers, will be fitted to serve as officers in any arm of the service. They draw pay and rations from the day of mustering in, are sent immediately to camp, and receive their clothing and equipments when they are

Picked men, only, taken.

Bounty is paid as follows:

Government bounty	$25,00
" premium	2,00
" advance pay	13,00

and $25 at the expiration of enlistment.

A few more good men wanted for COMPANY A, now recruiting at the LAW OFFICE of MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ *Lieut. E. H. MILES, Recruiting officer for Huntingdon and adjoining counties.*
Oct. 22, 1862.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING

MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

AGENT FOR BLAIR COUNTY.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every one they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Bottleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct. 21, 1862.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

STRAY BULL.—

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Porter township, the latter part of September last, a large black Bull, with short horns, left ear cut off and slit in right one. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Oct. 28, 1862.* JAMES ALLEN.

STRAY STEER.—

Came to the residence of the subscriber in West township, about the middle of July last, a red and white spotted STEER, about 2 years old. The owner is required to come and prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

HENRY DAVIS.

Cottage, Oct. 21, 1862.

NOTICE.—

All persons indebted to me for Goods purchased at my store in McConnellstown, are requested to call on me at *Huntingdon and make settlement without delay* and save costs. Any settlements made with any other person than myself will not be recognized by me.

Huntingdon, Oct. 16, 1862. BENT. JACOBS.

STRAY STEER.—

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Union township, in August last, a red and white spotted STEER, supposed to be a 2 year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Nov. 21, 1862.* ANDREW SMITH.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TO

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—The old "MEANS FARM" in Canoe valley, Huntingdon county, Pa., one and a half miles north from Spruce Creek Station, of P. C. R. R. It has about 100 acres in culture and 40 acres timber.

Has excellent timber; the best of water; good buildings; variety of fruit; very productive soil, in fine condition; thrifty, intelligent neighborhood, and good home market.

The owner being resident abroad, will sell on terms most unusually easy, if so desired. Pay $2,000 before 1st of April next, and on the balance have *at many years time as you wish; so that crops will make the payments.*

A *rare chance* for young beginners to obtain one *of the best farms in the county.*

Or pay the greater part in good stocks or bonds.

For particulars apply to John Owens, Esq., Birmingham, Huntingdon co., Pa., Attorney-in-fact for the owner.
Sept. 10th, 3 m.

FOURTH ST. CARPET STORE,

No. 47, above Chestnut Street, Philada.

I solicit an examination of the prices and quality of my large and well selected

STOCK OF CARPETINGS,

All of the newest styles and manufactured of the best materials. BRUSSELS, 3-ply—INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETINGS, DRUGGETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS in every width.

RAG, LIST AND COTTAGE CARPETINGS.

Together with a large stock of

WINDOW SHADES,

Of the newest and handsomest patterns, which will be sold low. J. T. DELACHOIX.
Sept. 3, 1862-3m. 47 South Fourth Street.

PATRIOTS!

TO THE RESCUE!!

Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. L. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office at MARKLESBURG, Huntingdon county, Pa,

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
53d Regiment, P. V.
Oct. 20, 1862. On Recruiting Service.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THIRTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 37 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the best varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 5 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GORSUCH,
Sept 17-7m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

Triomphe de Gand Strawberry.

Our stock of Plants of this unrivalled Strawberry, is unequalled anywhere.

GRAPE VINES.

We have 75,000 Grape Vines for Sale,

Of superior quality, of the

DELAWARE, HARTFORD PROLIFIC, CONCORD, DIANA, CUYAHOGA, CREVELING, ELSINGBURG,

And also other new and valuable kinds. As we have every facility for keeping up our supply, we offer great inducements to Fall purchasers. Send for our Circular.

J. KNOX,
St24-2m Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the Amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1850, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation *is to be* chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,	J. GEORGE MILES,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE,	WILLIAM LEWIS,
R. B. WIGTON,	ALEXANDER PORT,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,	JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	GEORGE EBY,
DAVID DUNN,	A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNINGHAM.
June 3, 1862-6m.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st day of May, A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 31st, 1860," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON,	JAMES M. BELL,
JOHN SCOTT,	JAMES GWIN,
WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,	THOMAS FISHER,

GEORGE W. GARRETSON.
July 22, 1862—6m.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c.,

TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

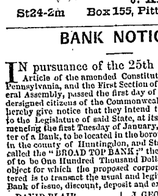
WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.



JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street,
below Eighth, south side,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer or and Dealer in all kind. of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have *now in store,* one of the *largest* and *most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear,* that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange,* and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, Imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 15, 1862—3m

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Long arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware House, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
Sept. 10, 1862-tf

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 25, 1863.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," on COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, *Shades, &c., &c.,* sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Fleln and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon Sept. 9, 1857

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the fat Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

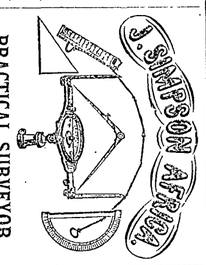
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Stock Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL.
ISAAC L. DEVOR,

April 8, 1862-1y.



UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb Tablets and Stones of every desired size and finish of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the county, or at a fair rate. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 29, 1856.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

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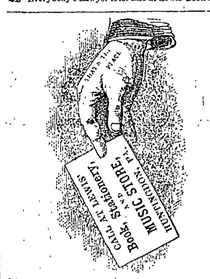

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